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utmost pleasure has been expressed at the success of the visit, and it is believed that it will have a most beneficial influence upon the mutual relations of the two countries.

. . . At a mass meeting of citizens of Worcester, Mass., called by the Public Education Association, held on May 18, in Mechanics' Hall, presided over by President Capen, of Clark College, attended by a thousand prominent citizens, and addressed by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Hon. Samuel J. Elder, and Prof. George H. Blakeslee, the following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, A treaty providing for the arbitration of all questions whatever which may rise between the United States and Great Britain, is now being prepared for submission to the Senate of the United States, be it

"Resolved, That this mass meeting of citizens of Worcester does most heartily endorse this proposed treaty, as serving the highest interests of the two nations and as tending to promote the peace of the world; that it further expresses the ardent hope that its ratification will be followed by the adoption of similar treaties by all civilized states, and by the gradual reduction in the burden of national armaments; and

"WHEREAS, The possibility of a disturbance of the peaceful relations now existing between Japan and the United States is from time to time discussed by the American press; therefore be it

"Resolved, That, in order most effectually to dispel the suspicions which either people may entertain against the other and to maintain unimpaired the intimate friendship which has existed so long between them, we urge upon our government the early negotiation of a treaty with the government of Japan, which shall provide for the settlement by arbitration of all difficulties which may hereafter arise between them."

. . . Jean Cruppi, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced at a meeting of the French Parliamentary group of peace workers in the Senate Chamber, on June 20, that as the time was approaching for the Third Hague Conference, he had created a special division of the Foreign Office to prepare the French program. He spoke in cordial admiration of the initiative of the American Government for arbitration. Robert Bacon, the American Ambassador, and forty other men eminent in public life were present. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant gave a pleasant account of his travels in the United States, and alluded to the high, admirable spirit which he had found there toward other peoples.

What Has Come to Pass in Sixteen Years.

Remarks of Albert K. Smiley.

OPENING THE SEVENTEENTH LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Sixteen years ago, with much difficulty, we brought together here about sixty persons to discuss international arbitration. This morning words are not adequate to express to you the happiness I feel in being able to welcome to our seventeenth annual meeting this distinguished company assembled for the same purpose, but under what different conditions! In the sixteen years arbitration has grown from a little used agency to the greatest influence for world peace and the forerunner of that to which we all look for the ultimate maintenance of that peace—a real international court,

no longer a dream, but almost in sight. The dreamer of sixteen years ago is the practical man of today.

I said here last year that the growth of international understanding and good-will during the first decade of this century had been marvelous. I now say that the year since our last meeting has been even more marvelous in its events and in its hope for the future; and while mine is not the office of historian, I cannot help noticing a few of these significant developments.

Some of us who are no longer young remember almost from childhood fruitless diplomatic efforts to adjust the conflicting claims of Great Britain and this country with reference to the Newfoundland fisheries. The question baffled diplomacy for almost a century. Yet last September it was settled amicably and without causing a ripple in the diplomatic world by the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. The very next month, our last great outstanding difficulty with Venezuela—the Orinoco steamship case—was settled by the same court. Four months later the delicate Savarkar dispute between Great Britain and France was the subject of the court's award. Even now it has under consideration a question of war claims which has been troubling Russia and Turkey for thirty-three years; and before the end of the year it will probably have passed upon a financial dispute between Italy and Peru. Surely this is not a bad year's work for an institution whose defects we admit and of whose life we were not so certain a few years ago. What a promise of success for a real international court of justice when it comes!

It is a matter of some local pride that the United States has been a party to two of The Hague arbitrations just cited, and that, outside the court, it is now a party to the Alsop arbitration with Chile and the Chamizal arbitration with Mexico.

The work of boundary commissions has always been akin to arbitration. It is, therefore, interesting to note that the year has seen definite plans to clear up finally all remaining questions concerning our Canadian boundary, both land and water, and that Austria and Italy, as well as Bolivia and Peru, have solved questions of boundary in the same manner.

Some years ago treaties even of limited arbitration attracted much attention, but as their number increased we came to take them as a matter of course. Within the year at least nine treaties representing six American and six European nations have been added to the long list, making according to some English statistics 142 in all. We rightly feel proud of our twenty-four treaties, but I wonder how many of us know that our great southern neighbor, Brazil, is a party to twenty-three such treaties. We should recognize more fully the part the nations to the south of us are taking in this movement. We have much to learn from them, not the least of which is the lesson of the Central American Court of Justice. There in Central America is a real international court of justice for five nations, with compulsory jurisdiction over *all* their differences—the *first* institution in the world to sit in judgment upon nations! The Central American Peace Conference, which in 1907 created the court, has during the year held its third annual meeting. This, with the fourth Pan-American Conference held in Buenos Aires last summer, gives the American nations a worthy showing in the year's events. The recent averting, or at least the delaying, of a war just on the

verge of breaking out between Ecuador and Peru is not only a tribute to the power of mediation as undertaken by Brazil, the Argentine Republic and the United States, but to the amenability of our South American neighbors to the influences which in the second Hague Conference they helped to strengthen.

In our own country the whole movement has been wonderfully stimulated by the munificent gift of that great citizen, Mr. Carnegie. With the wise provisions accompanying the endowment, it cannot fail to be of the greatest service to humanity, making possible as it does an exhaustive study of the whole subject. Quite apart from financial considerations, it will spur on the present arbitration and peace societies to renewed endeavors. And it is particularly pleasing to me that for the first time there seems a reasonable certainty that these societies in the United States will soon be working in business-like co-operation. For two years a committee of this conference has been working on a plan to bring this about, and you will this morning hear the report of that committee. The National Peace Congress held at Baltimore early this month adopted a resolution looking to the same end—namely, the establishment of a national council or clearing house through which the societies may be kept informed of each other's work and advised as to the most effective methods of co-operation. The peace movement in America will then present a united national front. In fact, the Baltimore Congress marked a step in this co-operative campaign, for it was the first meeting ever held under the auspices of *all* the leading societies in the country devoted to the settlement of international disputes by means other than war.

Our movement is no longer confined to individuals or societies. It has become governmental. President Taft and Secretary Knox are among its strongest supporters, and both have made noteworthy utterances in its favor. Those who a year ago thought the President assumed an untenable position in advocating unlimited arbitration have in recent months had ample proof of his sincerity. Not only is he earnestly engaged in negotiating with Great Britain, and perhaps also with France, a treaty of unlimited scope, but we have his clear inference that he hopes the treaty will serve as a model for others, and, perhaps, for a world treaty. The adoption at this time of such a treaty with Great Britain would be the greatest event in the history of international arbitration. I earnestly hope we will all use our influence to support the President in his position. Already Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Balfour, Premier Asquith and other English leaders of every shade of political belief have expressed willingness to meet us half way. Let us do as much as they. The time is propitious, for the last year has seen definite provision for the clearing away of all boundary, pecuniary and other differences between the English-speaking peoples, and plans are well under way for a celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent that shall register the determination that war between England and the United States shall never again occur.

That the proposed treaty should meet opposition in the Senate is hardly possible. That body is too intelligent and high-minded to stand in the way of a reasonable proposal of such importance. Moreover, Congress has recently been very active in promoting international peace. Last June it passed a resolution authorizing

the President to appoint a commission to study the question of international peace and of armaments. That the President has not named the commission is due only to the fact that he is hoping to secure simultaneous action in other nations. Congress also voted a substantial sum toward the expenses of the Inter-parliamentary Union, and the Senate has recently ratified the Prize Court Convention adopted at the second Hague Conference and the convention of the last Pan-American Conference providing for the arbitration of differences relating to pecuniary claims arising between any nations of the Western Hemisphere. Congress is with us in any practical plans for peace.

These are by no means all the important events of the year. A conference of national importance was held in Washington last December under the auspices of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes. New and flourishing peace societies have sprung up in several parts of the country. The churches, more than ever before, are becoming awake to their duty. The great movement for conciliation and peace initiated by the clergy of England and Germany and voiced by such great meetings as that recently held in the Guildhall, London, is finding a response in this country. A committee of American clergymen, informally named at our Conference last year, has been very active. A notable meeting was held in New York last November and more recently one at the Calvary Baptist Church, one at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and one at the great new Cathedral of St. John. At this meeting you will hear distinguished representatives of this work from England, Canada, Germany and the United States. I wish the discussion might result in plans for a great undenominational campaign for peace by the churches of the world.

I cannot help saying again how intensely happy it makes me at my time of life to see this great movement which, almost from its beginning in this country, I have watched with intense interest, assuming its proper position in public affairs. I still hope, within my lifetime, to see the establishment of a real international court of justice open to all nations; but if this is not to be, I shall feel that the foundations have been laid and that such a court is sure of a comparatively early establishment. The court created, the task will be to develop a public sentiment that will compel its universal use, and for this work we shall need our full strength. Let us not be misled by the hopeful events of today. They may well be cause for rejoicing, but there is much yet to be done, and we must not slacken our pace. Let us work unceasingly.

The Carnegie Endowment and International Peace.

By President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University.

OPENING ADDRESS OF DR. BUTLER AS PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION, MAY 24, 1911.

The reassembling of this Conference for its seventeenth annual session takes place at a moment and under circumstances when our feelings of exhilaration and enthusiasm run high. Never before has the mind of the world been so occupied with the problems of